REGISTERED No. 8.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,221—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... AS. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,477 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. H. S. LOUTIT, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and stay other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,997 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, on TUESDAY, the 28th May 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Gutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. STARRATT, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ON THE 1st JUNE.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. TILLSON, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

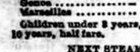
From Bombay to Liverpool.....Rs. 450
,, Suez ..... ,, 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	£4-10	Without Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

STEAM TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer THESSALY will sail on the 28th instant.

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE
BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on 5th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
*WYDALL HALL	2,700 400	June 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 330	June 29
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	At fortnightly intervals.
*STEELE HALL	2,700 400	
*WESTOW HALL	2,700 400	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino & Co. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 5, a large BUNGALOW and a large compound with Stable and Godown. Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 91, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
			1878.
(a) NIZAM	2795	450	A. E. Barlow.....31st May.
PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde .....7th June.
(a) GWALIOR	2795	450	J. C. Babot.....14th do.
MONGOLIA	3933	530	A. Coleman .....21st do.
(a) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish .....28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

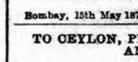
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson.27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons....10th June.
SURAT	3151	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 p. m. on the day of sailing.

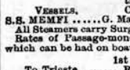
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	Dispatch
S.S. MEMFI	G. Martinolich.	3080	250	on 12th June.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 123 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£8-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 9th May 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of marble slabs for flooring, marble columns, marble statues representing David playing on harp, and cupid busts of Italian poets, Minton's paving tiles, panes of coloured window glasses, plaster of Paris powders, ornamental iron railings, books of gold leaves, paints and colours, oils, paint brushes, paint, grinding machines, door furniture, syphon bottles, &c., &c., at the yard at the Apollo Bunder, near the New Sailors' Home.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bundar, a large quantity of marble and other goods described above.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a cottage pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., at the Albion Place, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome house- hold furniture, the property of J. McMeikins, Esq., the same comprises star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, breakfast cruets, tea and coffee service, curry dishes, biscuit boxes, butter pots, salvers, spoons and forks, cutlery and handsomely carved French polished furniture, comprising dining, drawing room, side, pier, dressing, wash hand, and ladys writting tables, conversation couches, drawing room, easy, low, and mallet pattern arm and other chairs, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons chiffonier, hat stand, screen, teapoys, green painted iron, and backwood four poets bedsteads, chest of drawers, wardrobe, cheval and dressing glasses, bath, dispense, and cook room furniture, and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, &c., in the bungalow in the compound of and next to the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

On FRIDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 12 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Mazagon, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of J. P. Baird, Esq. Full particulars will appear in to-morow's paper.

WINES, LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

Messrs. STIRLING, BALD and Co., have instructed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. to sell on SATURDAY, June 1st, at 3 p.m., at their auction rooms, in Marine Street, the following wines, &c., imported for the Bombay Co-operative Society.

CLARETS—4 hhds. St. Julien.
2 ,, Medoc.
2 ,, St. Estephe.
24 doz. "Barton and Co." Superior Gold Capsule
100 ,, ½ ,, White Capsule.
SHERRIES—3 hhds, B C S "White Seal."
2 ,, ,, "After Dinner."
1 ,, Page and Sandeman's Amontillado.
PORT—6 doz. B C S "Our own."
MISCELLANEOUS—12 doz. Capri bianco.
2 ,, Chartreuse green.
4 ,, James'n's Irish Whiskey.
23 ,, A. Marett and Co.'s Brandy.
7 casks Guinness' stout pints.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, to submit to Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 2 p.m., in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, on account of whom it may concern, unless previously claimed, the following bales of damaged cotton, landed from the S. S. "China," lately on fire and scuttled in Bombay harbour:—

Gaddum	20	bales damaged cotton.
(388 in a diamond) G	45	,, do. ,,
(387 in a diamond) B	5	,, do. ,,
(196 in a diamond) C	5	,, do. ,,
(198 in a diamond) S	6	,, do. ,,
Marks obliterated	685	,, do. ,,
	One lot loose	do. ,,

TERMS OF SALE.—50 per cent. to be paid at the time the lots are knocked down and the balance on the following day. Goods to be removed within 3 days of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockeryware, &c., &c., at Bandora Hill.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th June next, at 1 p.m., at his residence, at Bandora Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C.S.

Catalogues will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view from the 3rd June.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

Few barrels of plaster of Paris
Few cases slates.
2 cases net.
10 ,, prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1878.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room the following goods remained unsold at the last auction sale.

Cydrahight ornaments such as inkstand, tobacco pots paper weights, few bronze figures, pocket cutlery sample pieces of carpets, spare round and oval domes of sizes, gilt jewellery, mother of pearl boxes, bohemian glass and wooden powder boxes with puffs, tea cups and saucers of different patterns, walkingstick, beer, &c.

On account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy Suntook,

Kerosene double light hanging lamps, kerosenedplex table and hanging lamps, Silber's table lapms, duplex cbimni s, weeks &c.

On account and at the risk of Seedik Alarakhia panorama balls, ankle and stable boots.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 29th May 1878.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1878.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CHAIRS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. WASHINGTON WORRAD'S NOVEL PEEP SHOW.

THE GIPSY QUEEN,
A TRUE FORTUNE TELLER.

THE GARDENS WILL BE ILLUMINATED on an entirely new principle.

MINSTRELS.

FOUR RIFLE GALLERIES.

THE BAND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

KNOCK-EM-DOWN ALLIES AND AUNT SALLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
MAXWELL, FRASER, MAMILTON, HORE & CO.,
(No connection with Bourne and Shepherd,)
Photographic Artists, just succeeded in perfecting the NEW CHALKOCHARCOAL PROCESS,
will take INSTANTANEOUS Portraits by the aid of A NEW LIGHT, JUST DISCOVERED FOR THE PURPOSE.

A LOVER'S MAZE.

COME AND TRY YOUR
HEIGHT, WEIGHT, AND STRENGTH.

PHANTOCCINI,
OR SKETCHES IN LIGHT AND SHADE.

DANCING
ON THE ENCHANTED PLATFORM,
IN THE REALMS OF BLISS,
to the strains of an efficient Band and conducted by numerous Masters of the Ceremonies.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF

FIREWORKS.

W. TENNENT, Capt.
T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjt. } Hon. Secretaries.

Gates open at 8 o'clock; Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

No Reserved Seats; an unlimited supply of chairs provided without extra charge.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

PROPERTY NEAR WASSIND, FOR SALE.

A piece of GROUND, about 14 acres in extent, conveniently situated close to the Railway Station. There is a pucka built BUNGALOW and SERVANTS' QUARTERS, besides three large wooden Sheds, close to a large stream, and the property is well adapted for a tannery. For particulars, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, HORE, and CONROY, Solicitors, Bombay.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Acts 12 and 13 Vic., Cap. 83, 1st August 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY, WITH £18 AND £14 PER SHARE, RESPECTIVELY, ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding Shares of the above descriptions are required to pay a further CALL of £2 per share upon each such share (making £20 and £16 per share, respectively, called up) on or before the 29th day of June next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th day of June, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per centum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 29th day of June next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from the 1st July next.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th May 1878.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW STOCK RECEIVED (1st INSTALMENT).

Fytche's Burmah Past and Present, 2 vols	Rs. 18 12
Monier Williams' Modern India and the Indians	4 12
John-a-Dreams: a Tale	4 12
Macaulay's Life and Letters, 2 vols	7 8
Clark's Rules, Tables, and Data for Mechanical Engineers	15 12
Nelson's Commentaries on the Civil Procedure Code	12
Napier's Manual of Dyeing and Dyring Receipts	13 4
Crooke's Hand Book of Dyeing and Calico Printing	26 4
Stoney on Strains of Girders, &c	22 8
Sidney's Book of the Horse	20 0
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, 2 vols	11 8
——— Popular Education, 2 vols	22 8
Earnaby's Ride to Khiva	4 12
Wallace's Russia, 2 vols	15 0
Baldwin's Large and Small Game of Bengal	13 4
Farrar's Life of Christ, 2 vols	15 0
Shakspere's Works, Handy Vol. Edition, *morocco* in *morocco case*	60 0
Chronicles of Dustypore	1 12
Hare's Walks in Rome, 2 vols	13 4
——— Days near Rome, 2 vols	15 0
——— City of Italy, 2 vols	29 0
Govind Samanta, by Rev. Lal Behari Dey	3 12
Dictionary of Daily Wants	4 12
Enquire Within upon Everything	1 12
Longfellow's Keramos	2 4
Thackeray's Works, new edition, vols. 1 to 6, *each*	2 4
Tennyson's Works, Author's edition, 6 vols	25 0
King's Interest Tables	4 12
Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols	7 8
——— Essays	3 12
Taylor's Student's History of India	4 12
Lecky's History of European Morals, 2 vols	10 0
Max Muller's Science of Religion	6 12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases	6 12
Arnold's Literature and Dogma	5 12
——— God and the Bible	5 12
Smith's Mahomed and Mahomedanism, *enlarged edition*	5 8
Robt. Browning's Poetical Works, 6 vols	18 12
Selections from E. B. Browning's Poetical Works	4 12
Procter's Legends and Lyrics, 2 vols	7 8
Epic of Hades	4 12
Buckle's History of Civilization, 3 vols	15 0
Lyell's Principles of Geology, 2 vols	20 0
Maine's Village Communities	7 8
——— Ancient Law	7 8
——— Early History of Institutions	7 8
Wyllie's External Policy of India	8 12
Robert's Urinary and Renal Diseases	7 12
Chamber's Manual of Diet	6 12
Hill and Cooper on Venereal Diseases	1 12
Aitken's Outlines of Science of Medicine	7 12
Legg on the Urine	1 12
Bennett's Shores of the Mediterranean as Winter Climates	7 12
Jones and Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy	10 0
Gout on the Bladder	6 12
Ferrier on the Functions of the Brain	9 8
Bristowe's Theory and Practice of Medicine	13 4
Waring's Therapeutics	7 12
Far from the Madding Crowd, by Thos. Hardy	4 12
The Hand of Ethelberta do.	4 12
A Pair of Blue Eyes do.	3 12
Tara, by Meadows Taylor	8 12
Confessions of a Thug do.	3 12
Pandurang Hari do.	3 12
At-Her du Lys	3 12
Thielmann's Caucasus, Persia and Turkey in Asia	11 4
Darwin's Animals and Plants under Domestication, 2 vols	11 4
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Keith Johnstone's Royal Atlas	30 0
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Pole on Whist	1 12
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Les Maris de Valentine; by X de Montepin, 2 vols	3 12
Un Martyr d'Amour; by Dondet	0 12

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

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BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. ..... ,,	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

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All Cane .....each	12 0
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Match, best selected ..... ,,	7 0
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Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
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Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
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Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
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Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
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Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
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Complete Sets .....Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats .....each	8 0
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RACKET KIT.
BY JEFFRIES AND MALINGS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls .....per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats .....each	1 8
Fives Balls .....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses.....Rs. 5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from .....Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4 8

FNCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks .....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ..... ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ..... ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin .....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ,,	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

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NOTICE.

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have the pleasure to intimate that they are now prepared to execute enlargements by the CARBON PROCESS. Specimens of the same, plain, and colored in oil color and crayons, may be seen at their Studio.

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IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	,, 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	,, 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	,, 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	,, 30	do. do. Vest	,, 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	,, 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	,, 15	Drab do. do. do.	,, 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	,, 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	,, ,, 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	,, ,, 48	Silk and Wool do.	,, ,, 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each ,, 7	Oxford

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH MAY 1878.

It is scarcely worth while speculating on the tenor of to-day's political advices from London, as to-morrow will probably bring us the decision of the Cabinet on the Russian proposals. In the meantime, of course, the tendency is to take peace as pretty well assured, but it must not be forgotten that even with a Conference agreed peace is by no means a certainty.

Saturday's commercial advices are of comparatively slight importance in the face of the political situation. Consols were quoted at 96¼; French Rentes at 110; Enfaced Rupee Paper-Fours at 79½; Fours-and-a-half at 80 and Fives-and-a-half at 88½, whilst the General Produce Markets were without special movement.

Indian Exchange Bank shares are unaltered on the week, with the exception of Chartered, which are 10s. per share lower.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues firm, as also does Cotton in Liverpool, the sales on Saturday being 10,000 bales, prices on the spot 1-16d. higher all round.

From New York Saturday's telegrams quote ready Mid.-Uplands at 11¼ cents. August shipment at 11¼ cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Saturday's Receipts	3,000	1,100	1 500
Total since 1st. Sept....	4,136,000	3,870,900	4,007,900

In a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued to-day, both here and in Calcutta tenders are invited for a new loan of 2½ crores of rupees, to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum and to be redeemable in fifteen years. Tenders will be received up to noon of 24th June, and subscriptions will be payable in three instalments, falling due on 8th July, 8th August and 9th September respectively. The announcement has been expected for some weeks past, and having been set forth in the budget takes no one by surprise. The terms, however, are scarcely what were looked for, as it was generally anticipated that the loan, when issued, would be at 4 per cent. and it is questionable whether Government would not have done better by adhering to that rate of interest. To-day being mail day, however, there has not been much opportunity of ascertaining how the general opinion tends, but so far as we have yet seen people do not seem to count on tenders going in at higher than the current rates for Fours. A great deal will, of course, depend on the state of political matters in Europe at the time of tendering, and some are of opinion that the bringing out of the loan at this juncture is an indication that peace is considered very probable. However that may be so much may happen before 24th June that it is useless to attempt any forecast of the probable rates of allotment beyond what we have indicated above.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on 25th instant shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs. 16,15,680
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„ 3,94,943
Other Deposits	Dec.	„ 14,45,150
Cash Credits	Inc.	„ 66,919
Loans	Inc.	„ 7,02,059
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 4,18,204
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„ 92,600
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„ 5,63,938

Although nominally up to Saturday the return is of course only up to the beginning of the holidays, in anticipation of which the large withdrawals of Deposits probably took place, and it is not all unlikely that a large proportion of these will find their way back to the Bank during the current week. In any case there is nothing in the shape of trade requirements to favour dear money, and although the "new loan" alluded to above may induce some additional enquiry for Money, the amount is not large enough, coming at the time it does, when trade will be at its quietest, to warrant expectations of higher rates of discount.

Sterling Exchange to-day opened at a reduction of 1-32d. from the closing figures on Wednesday, and although since the announcement of the loan became known a somewhat unsettled feeling has prevailed; no alteration in rates has taken place. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8⅞	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 11-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 8 11-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 8⅝d.	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills may be quoted at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days, sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been unsettled by the loan. In the absence of the announcement the more pacific character of the Home advices would probably have induced a firmer feeling, but as it is there has been more disposition to sell and Fours and Fours-and a half have fallen to Rs. 94, while Fives-and-a-half remain at Rs. 103.

The Share Market has been quiet with only a moderate business passing. Banks are unchinged throughout. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 35 in Colabas, and in Press Companies a rise of Rs. 15 in Berars is the only quotable change. Spinning and Weaving Companies, as a general rule, are the turn easier. A decline of Rs. 20 is quoted in Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Hindustan and Khandeish, and Rs. 5 per share in Bombay Hemp and Jute, Manockjee Petit and Oriental. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25, Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Rs. 20, and Treacher and Co., Ld., Rs. 5 per share higher.

The Cotton market has been very firm to-day, and sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on Saturday's rates, but buyers have not shown much disposition to pay the enhanced rates, and only a very limited business has consequently been done.

Seeds are steady at Rs. 6 10 for Linseed, and Rs. 7-10 for Guzerat Rapeseed, but the steadiness arises more from the limited supplies of good stuff than the demand which is only light.

Freights continue depressed with next to nothing doing. By Canal for Liverpool 16s. 3d. is quoted, but large lines could probably be done at less, and by sail we quote 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. per ton. The amount of disengaged tonnage is increasing daily, and it is evident that a large number of vessels will have to leave the port in ballast.

Piece Goods are quiet and unchanged. The Bazaar demand continues on about the same scale, and we can scarcely look for any alteration until after the break of the monsoon.

Coals are very dull, and we have not heard of any business to arrive for some weeks past, buyers and sellers being alike out of the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Paid up. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	p. c.	126 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	250	all	10 do.	7 3½
National Bank of India	12,800	250	125	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	683

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	all	50	p.a.	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	11,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,040
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100	p.s.	1,875
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		80
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000		40	p.s.	1,100
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	800	1,000	all	35	p.a.	960
Bombay United	2,000	300	all	15	p.s.	215
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10	p.s.	90
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s.	780
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		500
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.s.	925
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s.	1,300
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.s.	1,120
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35	p.s.	980
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000	..		950
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35	p.s.	865 xd.
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50	p.s.	800
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s.	810
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all		Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70	p.s.	1,170
Manchester in Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25	p.s.	310
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	p.s.	1,265
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.s.	1,180?
Muzagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..			265
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35	p.s	828
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		570
Nicol Press Manufac. Co., Ld.,....	600	2,000	all	..		635
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.s.	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30	p.s.	810
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,000
Seasoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.s.	840 xd.
Soondercas Spinning ..	2,500	1,000	all	75	p.s.	749
Do. do. Shares..	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		900
Victoria Mills	2,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	675 xd.

*For Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 25th May as compared with the statement issued on the 18th May :—

Liabilities.	18th May. Rs.	25th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,56,337	57,72,017
Do do. at Branches.	36,39,996	40 34 769
Other Deposits	1,66,88,991	1,52,43 841
Post Bills	43,353	* 43,353
Dash Credits, undrawn	4,25 587	3,89,500
	3,70,54,044	3,75,83,480
Assets.		
Government Securities	26,76,543	26,76,638
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,08,696	21 70,615
Loans on Security of do. do.	38,75,874	45,77,933
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,130	2 973
Bills Discounted	1,19,41,962	1,13,59,586
Stamps	2,084	3,023
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,000		
Amount applied in reduction Rs. 1,75,000	3,55,288	3,55,288
Bullion	3,16,377	2,22,777
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,97,76,300	1,93,12,362
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3,70,54,044	3,75,83,480

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Ganges, 1,442 tons, Captain T. H Paris, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The barque Asterion, 508 tons, Captain F. J. Benson, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

The ship Blair Drummond, 1,450 tons, Captain J. McLaren, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst., from Liverpool, via Galle, with a cargo of 2,057 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Ship Reaper, 1,468 tons, Captain Edward Pool, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Liverpool, 29th Jan., brought a cargo of 1,961 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The s. s. Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain F. Harbord, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Hickford, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Davidson and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Paske and infant.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Melvill, Captain and Mrs. Raymond, Captain Siffe, Mr. Macpherson, and 42 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's ss. India, 657 tons, Captain G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa, 26th May, with His Excellency the Governor of Damaun and Lady and 92 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Viscountess de S. de Souza, Mr. Castro and family, Revd. T. Z. X. de Miquita, Revd. Father S. Figaray, Orpheu O. Gomes, M. A. Brown, Cavlo G. Possole, and 155 deck passengers.

The s. s. Emblehope, 1,155 tons, Captain J. Stephenson, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Calcutta, 7th May, brought the following cargo :—8,008 bags rice, 1,209 bales gunny bags, 7,260 bags grain, 509 bales jute, 164 bags dry ginger, 5 packages tobacco, 2 packages sundries, 110 bags sugar, 102 bundles twine, 255 bags yellow arsenic, 12 bags long pepper, 9 packages cardamoms, 4 bags akulkurra, 25 bags sabun, 10 cases vermillion, 2 cases brushes, 4 cases arrowroots, and 2 packages piece goods. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. CASTORE.

The s. s. Castore, 1,232 tons, Captain A. Lucciali, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

For Trieste :—Mr Thomas Bailey, Mr MacCarthy, Mr Griffiths, Mr Molecey, Mrs Bonny and Son, Professor Vanek, Mr Vanek.
For Port said :—One deck passenger.
For Aden Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, two ladies, and six deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mails, 1,488 chests opium, 114 bales cotton, 1,888 bales twist, general cargo and Mr. C. Boevey, a passenger for Galle.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst. from China, &c., with China Mails general cargo and the following passenger :—Mr. Abdool Rooze, wife, and child, Mr. E. Rambhoy, and two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
25	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Hongkong, May, 4.
26	Blair Drummond ..	McLaren	Liverpool, Jan 15.
27	India (s)	Stevenson.....	Goa, May 26.
	Akola (s)	Hay	Bussorah, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination s.
27	G-elong (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	China, &c.
	Thessaly (s)	Harbord	Liverpool.
	Ganges (s)	Paris	Elephant Point.
	Castore (s)	Lucciali.....	Trieste &c.

The following vess-ls obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer India, Stevenson, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Barque Asterion, Benson, to Akyab.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Socotra, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Barque Rose, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
23	Raghdad (s)..... Scott	Moulmein, May, 16.
	Bowfell „ ..... Forshaw	Liverpool, Jan 18.
	Nebo ..... Milne	Rio De Janeiro, Feb 28.
	Yvonne et Marie ...Gaston	Point de Galle, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.—Steamers Logindar, Sir John Lawrence, Borrowdale and Cyrene. Ships Star of Erin and Portland.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bowfell—Mr T Biones, Mr Patrick, Mr J Connor, and Mr John Wilson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
23	Oriental (s)	.....	Rangoon.
	Allendale	.....	Singapore.
	Saugor	.....	Akyab.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Oriental :—Mr J W Linach, Mr C E Nind, Lieut J Thomson, Surg A H Leapingwell.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 27.

From Liverpool.

Europa s—10 firkins cement, Heptools Shaik Adom and Co. Olympia s—2 hogsheads Sherry, Ecujee Bezonjee.

From London.

Teheran s—10 cases port wine, The C Bank of I A and China; 120 cases candles, Knoop and Co.
Strathleven s—36 cases old rum, J duljee Bazonjee.
Corinth s—20 cases bottling wire, Hasum Noormahamed; 4 cases varnish, Tyebally Surafally and Co; 2 bales printing papers, Jowjee Dadajee.
Stockbridge s—15 cases candles, D Abdoolhoosein; 10 casks cement, Ebram Peerkhan.
Coldstream—2,431 cases kerosine oil, Noorbhoy Allibhoy.

From Glasgow.

Europa s—2 casks paint, Ebrahim A. Caim; 38 cases sewing machine, Cusserwanjee Merwanjee Patell.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

From Trieste.

Castore s—100 cases kerosine oil, M Mondolfo and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—1 cask claret, The C Bank of I A and China; 10 cases butter, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 137 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 27.

For Liverpool.

Respigadera—200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 45 bales cotton waste, Dossa Lalljee.
Twilight—2,0 0 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 68 bales cotton, Vussenjee Tikumdase.
Lenora s—1575½ cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Mewanjee Dadabhoy; 300 cwts bones, T M H Hasan; 81 bales cotton, Morarjee Gurrodass, Moolchund.
Cape St. Vincent—280 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 51 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 700 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 97 bales cotton, Panwere Panachund; 106 bales hemp and 42 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Pursotum.
Atalanta s—20 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 26 bales wool, Gocouldass Toolsedass; 46 bales wool, Ebrahim Hoosein Currimbhoy; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 91 bales cotton, Panachund Juvaree; 150 bales rags, and 104 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 24 bales wool, Bagurdas Surdarmull; 25 bales wool, Vereseybhoy Vully; 11 bales wool and 562 cwts pepper, Jumallbhoy Jairaz; 57 bales cotton waste, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 47 bales wool, Gocouldass Rachkondass; 29 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee; 20 bales wool, Rusubally Allyruza.
Branksome Hall s—280 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 240 cwts myrabollams, Killick, Nixon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Benn Asbly and Co; 494 cwts myrabollams, Abramovitz and Co; 492 cwts coquilles, Lackman Kalsojee; 55 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 60 bales cottonwaste, Dhurrumsee Velljee; 29 bales cotton, Megjee Poonjee; 214 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 260 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 493 cwts linseed, Vishbhoocundass Hurgovundass; 42 bales wool, Gocouldass Cullianjee; 27 bales wool, Cursondass Mahadevdass; 28 bales cotton, Goculdass Madhowdass; 66 cwts cutch and Co; 68 bales cotton, Luckmedass Khimjee; 50 bales wool and 10 bales rags, Jewandass Tremjee; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 35 bales wool, Dewan Sewjee.
Raphael—275 cwts myrabollams, Cursondass Runchordass; 250 cwts myrabollams, Vulljee Veerchund.

For London.

Valkyrien,—11 bales hides, Mahamed Coorjee; 8 bales hides Peerbhoy Nathoo; 225 cwts bones, 130 cwts B horns and 20 cwts hoops, T M H Hasum; 5 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee; 22 bales hides, Alston Hajee Abdoola.

For Falmouth.

Cape Finister—2,000 cwts rap seed, Knoop and Co.
Moel Eilion—9,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

For Havre.

Zeal s—201 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co; 4,500 cwts rap seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nurseer Kessowjee and Co.
Rose.—160 cwts B horns, A Blaschek and Co; 250 cwts peppe and 1,000 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Professor Mohn, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

For Genoa.

Thessaly s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Australia s—250 cwts. gingelyseed, G Reiffenriched and Co.

For Venice.

Geelong s—101 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Castor s—40 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 68 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 40 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For Trieste.

Castore s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 120 bales cotton, Nusseerwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Thessaly s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

For Constantinople.

Castore s—2 pots rose oil, Ezra Saloon.

For Hongkong.

Teheran s—1 box silver coins (2,100 Rs.), Escofally Essabhoy; 20 bags rags, Budadally Allarakhia; 24 cwts. cloves, Allarukhia Khakee and Co; 16 cases fishmaws and 3 cases Sharkfins, Hoosein Joomabhoma; 4 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Bundally Sewjee, 8,000 baskets onions, Hasson Lall; 8 bales cotton, Heerjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 cwts. cambay stone and 1 bales twist, Ebrahim No rmahomed and Co; 50 bales twist, Th- Angl- India S. and M. Co; 12 chests twist, Goolamhoosein Jamnahomed; 103 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 12 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 244 chests opium, Jairasbhoy Peerbhoy; 6 chests opium, Ramnarron Buldew; 129 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Teheran s—944 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 47 chests opium, S E Sassoon 24 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 12 chests opium, Jochiram Jasraz; 6 boxes silver coins (3,800), The C M Bank of I. and China; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmanram; 124 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull; 11 chests, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 26th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·786
Temperature of the Air.....	87·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·5
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky counted= 8)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m).....	92·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.	80·0
General Direction of wind .....WSW, SW, WSW, W.|WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	365.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1743 Atalanta (s), Tillsow—W Nicol and Co.
1347 Branksome Hall (s), Brand—W and A Graham & Co.
1737 Europa (s), Harris—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CAPE.

1490 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1260 Lennox, Malcolm—The Captain.
1629 Respigadera, Purcell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1542 Raphael, Shorman—W & A Graham & Co.
630 Twilight, Delargy—Edward, Beyts & Co.

FOR LONDON.

498 Valkyrien, Claproth—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1737 Nizam (s),—Barlow—Malls, 31st May.

FOR HAVRE.

955 Professor Mahon, Lampe—The Captain.
326 Rose, Darlan—Vinay & Co.
1021 Zeal (s), Court—Gaddum & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Gaddum & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Topun.

FOR FALMOUTH.

881 Cape Finisterre, Robertson—Knoop & Co.
680 Moel Eilion, Prechard—Wallace and Co.
375 Zodiac, Ramsdale—Gaddum and Co.

FOR JAVA.

888 Palmyra, Clarke—M Nusserwanjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1200 Orthes, Macfarlane—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1064 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper.
913 Berica, Mathews—Do.
678 Tottcombe, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1246 Winona, Bray—The Captain.
1003 Zuilka, Riddell—Glendinning, Wyllie & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

1147 Annie Read, Crowell—Charles W Dow.
1180 Allegiance, James—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1156 Bofton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1647 County of Kinross, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

536 Hope, Corman—M Nusserwanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1019 Good Hope (s), Bainton Volkart Brothers.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1412 Lanark-hire, Steel—Wallace & Co.
526 Thomas Wood, Inghan—The Captain.
821 Virginia Schillizi (s), Thomson.

FOR GENOA &c.

1190 Australia (s), Bozzani—C Grandona.

NOT FIXED.

508 Asterion, Benson—The Captain.
821 Agra, Tones—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
972 Amboto (s), Brown—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
781 Alaria (s), Stewart—Gaddum and Co.
1373 Alexandrovna, Churchill—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1549 Anglo-India, Everitt—The Captain.
805 Aberfoyle, Dunsday—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
1262 British Statesman, Sexton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
763 Beech Holm, Sorensen—The Captain.
1450 Blair Drummond, McLaren.
1599 Cannanore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1037 China (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
803 Comorin, Major—The Captain.
1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1104 Comsett (s), Clarke—Tharia Topun.
863 Craigforth (s), Farmer—Finlay, Muir & Co.
684 Coldstream, Walker—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1252 Clarence, DeGruchy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
894 C A Beyles, Alexander.
1117 Duke of Edinburgh, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
675 Dumlos, Ure—N. Mandlee & Co.
966 Duchra, Spalding—W and A Graham & Co.
865 Drumadoon, Poon
1799 Rima Isle, McFee—
1146 Europa, Thesen—
1255 Emblehope (s), Stevenson.
1263 Golconda (s), Beatson—J and O. Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Fletcher—Farnham and Co.
1329 Galloway, Meckinlay—The Captain.
2231 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W Nicol & Co.
1080 Glandinorwig, Lewis—
874 Hallamshire (s), Sanderson—D. Sassoon & Co.
1457 Hannah, Hopkins—Captain.
1275 John O. Gaunt, Lyall—Finlay, Scott & Co.
806 John Howard (s), Seaward—M Nusserwanjee.
1234 Jessie Douglas, Jamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
706 Koina (s), Morrison—Esse Bin Califa.
902 Khimjee Oodowjee, Bailey—E Bates & Co.
1434 Knight of the Garter, Hamond—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1126 Lillian, Dick—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1036 Lizzie Bell, Liston—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1075 Loch Ranza, Lamont—N Mauckjee & Co.
648 Mulla (s), Dent—Esse bin Hassen.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
567 Picton Castle, Bate—The Captain.
1193 Pegasus, Powell—
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—W Nicol & Co.
553 Robert Morrison, Davies—The Captain.
1069 Reaper, Poole.
1286 St. George (s), Johnson—McCulloch Beyts & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1440 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
1520 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1499 Stockbridge, Laing—J. Soares.
1926 Scottish Chieftain, Hamilton.
2448 Simla, Macintyre—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1148 Travancore (s), Harrison—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1469 Thomas Hillyard, Campbell—Do.
1262 Victoria Cross, Oliver—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1286 Velley & Forge, Woodburg—Tudor Ice Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence s.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
464 Teazer (s), 4 Wodehouse
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

923 Staffa, Rennie—Liverpool, Dec. 21.
370 Emperor, Johnson—Sunderland, Dec. 26.
1121 Rhodda, Legg—Liverpool, Feb. 4—Put back leaky.
1346 Prince Charles, Irvines—Liverpool, Feb. 18.
2058 Bates Family, Dougall—Newport, Feb. 22.
990 City Camp, Clark—Liverpool, Feb. 28.
870 Sydney Eggers, Davison—London, March 3.
962 Timour, Robbins—Liverpool, March 13.
1047 Dinapore, Hansen—Liverpool, March 13.
1611 Jason, Richardson—Clyde, March 14.
1299 Lady Dufferin, McFee—London, March 22.
2377 Morning Light, Chaston—Liverpool, March 22.
1735 Rose, Brooks, March 26.
1372 Prince Rudolph, Brass—Liverpool, March 26.
1497 Culzean, Pernic—Clyde, March 26.
2262 William Douglas, Douglas—Liverpool, April 3.
1490 Stornoway, Storm—Liverpool, April 3.
741 Modern, Stewart—Ardrossan, April 6.
1307 Blythswood, Thomas—Dundee, April 6.
1317 Berengaria, Littlejohn—Clyde, April 9.
1284 Goshawk, Aberdeen—Newcastle, April 11.
2100 Red Cloud—Boston, April 13.
965 Contest, James—Liverpool, April 14.
1311 Yarkand, Callander—London, April 16.
1213 Princeport, Bruce—Liverpool, April 17.
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Williams—Liverpool, April 17.
1259 Charlotte Gladstone, McLaren—Liverpool, April 21.
1196 British India, Thomson—Shields, April 26.
403 Hermione, Milner—Liverpool, April 26.
1256 Carisburn, Hunter—Liverpool, April 29.
1277 Janet Cowan, Campbell—Sunderland, April 29.
858 Arthur, Duncan—Dundee, May 2.
1072 Natani, Walker—Liverpool, loading.
899 Semantha, Morrison—Liverpool, loading.
1410 Varuna—Liverpool, loading.
1490 King Canric, Bucs—Newport, loading.
696 Dragon, Mathewes—London, loading.
1132 George H. Oulton, Hamilton—Liverpool, loading.
745 Wanlock, Telley—London, loading.
1238 Indian Chief, Bennett—Liverpool, loading.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Cardiff loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

698 Shah Jehan, Halwood—Mauritius, Feb. 13—Put back leaky.
1440 Inspector, Erskine—Rangoon, March 23.
1169 Howden—Rangoon, April 3.
1250 P. F. Webster, Cutting—Rangoon, April 11.
1354 Oimara, Simson—Calcutta, April 12.
1230 Jessie Frost, Wilburn—Rangoon, April 15.
1498 Eildenhope, Flett—Calcutta, April 16.
499 Fluellin—Bassein, April 22.
1116 St. James—Calcutta, loading.
1419 Falstaff, Greig—Rangoon, loading.
967 Lady Melville, Hawson—Moulmein, loading.
1249 Arundel, Profumo—Moulmein—Put back.
943 Nesutan—Moulmein, loading.
1084 Webfoot, Owens—Moulmein, loading.
1191 Middlesex, Marston—Rangoon, loading.
1488 Glenlyon, Try—Rangoon, loading.
1696 Trafalgar, Johnson—Galle, loading.
714 Landoro—Moulmein, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE

1048 Francois I.—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal May 13.
— Memfi—Trieste—Left Suez Canal May 14.
1330 Rydall Hall, Lloyd—Liverpool, May 17.
1226 Bellona, Breen—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 18.
1219 Algitha, Barwise—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 20.
1160 Bernina, Allen—London—Left Suez Canal May 22.
1296 Galatea, Pearson—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal May 23.
1885 Mongolia, Colson—Southampton—Left Suez Canal May 23.
1131 Telford, Wilson—Moulmein—Left Suez Canal May 25.
923 Sobhorne—Jeddah, May 18.
1483 Castello, Hore—Calcutta.
880 Brazilian, Minto—Calcutta.

EXPECTED.

1529 Olympia—Liverpool, May 10.
1463 Italia, Henderson—Liverpool, May 11.
1774 European, Sibthorpe Livarpool, May 17.
1444 City of Baltimore, Alexander—Liverpool, May 17.
1094 Burma, Southerden—Liverpool, May 18.
1359 Trentham Hall, Shaw—Liverpool, May 18.
1975 Poonah, Angove—Southampton, May 23.
629 Henry Bolckow—Hartlepool, May 23.
918 Zerbino, Dewdney—Liverpool.
2099 Pekin, Woolcott—Southampton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 25.

Dunsford. Lieut and Adjt, 34th Bengal N I, on leave, from Allahabad.
McGregor, 2nd Lieut, 35th Light Infantry, on duty, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—May 25.

McGregor, 2nd Lieut, 35th Light Infantry, on duty, to England

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9 May 23.

54th Regiment—Lieut Bruce is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners, as the value of his commission.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Regt—Lieut W Welman to be Interpreter, vice Burrell, proceeded to Bombay to appear before a medical board.
38th N I—Major M P Moriarty, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Commander.
39th N I—Lieut W H Jameson, 3rd Foot, a cand

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUDGMENT ON THE SURAT RIOTERS.

SURAT, MAY 27.

To-day the Sessions Judge gave his judgment in the second riot case, in which nineteen persons were tried, extending over seven days. Three of them were sentenced to be transported for seven years; five for five years; four for two years; and three of them were also fined Rs. 500, in default six months additional to the respective terms of transportation. Two were imprisoned for two months, and four were discharged. One died in jail.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

E NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A Cabinet Council is announced for to-day, to ...ss Count Schouvaloff's proposals.

...is reported that the difficulty about Russia ...ding the whole of the Treaty of San Stefano ...n the table at Congress has been surmounted, ...d that Congress will probably meet on the 11th ...une.

HE RUMOURED DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

The Ministerial journals of to-day contradict ...e rumours which were current that Sir Stafford ...orthcote and Mr. W. H. Smith had tendered ...eir resignations.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
MAY 28, 2-15 a. m.

STATEMENT BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, MAY 27.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question said, that the Government was not prepared to enter into details respecting the negotiations with Russia, but he added, that within the last few days the prospects of a Congress being held had materially improved.

TURKISH WAR MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 26.

Mahmoud Damad has been appointed to fill the post of War Minister.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Russian Army is again slightly advancing towards Constantinople.

AUSTRIAN MOVE ON THE DANUBE.

The Austrians, in accordance with an amicable arrangement, have occupied the Fortress of Adakaleh (? Ada Kalessi) on the Danube and near the Iron Gate.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

MALTA, MAY 27.

The Madura, Bengal, Hospodar, Suez, and Brambletye have arrived here.

PORT SAID, MAY 27.

The Marina, towing Narcissus, and Trinacria, towing Seaforth, have passed the Canal.

PORT SAID, MAY 27.

The St. Osyth, towing the Helen Scott and Clydesdale, have proceeded to Malta.

The Macedonia, towing the Citadel and Aros Bay, have passed the Canal.

CORRECTION.

Colonel Colley has been created a Companion not Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

LONDON, MAY 25, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	80
5 per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110
Bar Silver	53½
Oriental Bank Shares	£38-10
Chartered do. do.	£21
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£36-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£38
Arrival—Romeo.	
Departure—Asslris, Speke, Trentham Hall.	

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 2.

CANNANORE, 3 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S., thermometer 89; barometer 29·83.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 3 thermometer 92; barometer 29·910.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N.E. N.W.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong S.; thermometer 90; barometer 29-86.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 96.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 11-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8d.	"

THE EXPEDITION.

THE Government of India has received telegraphic information from Suez, dated the 27th inst., that the last of the transports had safely arrived *minus* only the buggalow containing ponies, which the Trinacria had been compelled by stress of weather to cast off. The buggalow is described as a strong vessel accustomed to navigation in inland seas, and it is supposed to have put into Jeddah. Two steamers, however, have gone in search of her.

WE are sorry to hear that another of the P. and O. Company's steamers has met with a mishap. A telegram has been received in Bombay, stating that the *Khedive*, with the outw ard China Mails from this port, had collided with the German Steamer *Vorwartz* and been so much injured as to be obliged to go into dock at Singapore for repairs. The mails have been taken on to China by the Hall Company's steamer *Achilles*.

IN reviewing the annual report forwarded by the Bombay Government on the working of the Court of Small Causes in Bombay for 1877, the Secretary of State refers in the following terms to the late Mr. O'Leary:—"I concur with your Excellency in Council in the estimate formed of the services of the late First Judge of the Court, Mr. O'Leary. He appears to be equally regarded by the legal profession and by the general community as an able, courteous, and zealous public servant. His premature death is justly deplored by your Excellency in Council."

WE understand that His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to become patron and president of the Simla Fine Art Exhibition again this year.

THE ringleaders in the late outbreak in the Rangoon Central Jail have been found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

THE appointment of the Honourable Edward Stanhope, M.P., to be one of the Under-Secretaries of State for India in the place of Lord George Hamilton, has been officially notified by the Secretary of State to the Government of India.

IN communicating his observations on the proceedings of the Government of India in the Forest Department for August and September last, the Secretary of State has, we are informed, called for further reports relating to the cost of sleepers supplied to the Indian State Railways from different sources. It appears that in the recent reports no information was furnished as to the place where delivery of sleepers was in each place taken, nor as to the relative qualities of the sleepers supplied in India by the Forest Department, and by contractors respectively; but it would appear from the particulars given, that sleepers obtained in the open market from contractors are generally lower in first cost than those supplied by the Forest Department, and that, saving those purchased for the Tirhoot State Railway, the creosoted fine sleepers from Europe are cheaper than any obtained in India and cut from native grown timber.

THE Secretary of State has acknowledged from the Madras Government the receipt of 577 bales of cinchona bark per s. s. Malwa. The bark realised a net sum of £19,965-10 in the home markets. The renewed crown bark which sold for 15s. 8d. in 1877 realised in some cases 11s. 10d. in 1878; the mossed crown sold for 11s. 7d. in 1877 and 8s. 1d. in 1878; whilst the branch crown, which brought 5s. 7d. in 1877, sold generally for 4s. 1d. in 1878.

DR. DAY is at present engaged on a work entitled "The fishes of India." In fulfilment of his engagement with the Government of India the work was to have been completed by the end of the present year, but owing to Dr. Day's illness, and to difficulties connected with illustrations, it will not be issued till later.

MR. PATTISON, a young Assistant Engineer of the I. V. S. Railway, was run over by a ballast train and killed on May 13.

THE British steamer Ocean King, which arrived at Hongkong on the 21st April, from Greenock, made the splendid passage of thirty-eight days and four hours, including all stoppages. She is commanded by Captain Courtney, late of one of the Ocean Steamship Company's steamers, and who is well known in the China trade.

IN acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Government of India, of the 1st April (municipalities), forwarding reports on the measures which have been taken to improve the native villages of Calcutta and its suburbs, the Secretary of State begs gratefully to observe that this very important subject is receiving due consideration from the Bengal Government. The Municipal authorities, however, do not appear to take the interest and display the energy which the matter deserves; but material improvement in this respect is looked forward to in the next report.

ACCORDING to the report of Lieutenant Colonel Beddome, on his recent tour of inspection of the Anamally Forest in Madras, it appears that the working of the Forest, during the last half of the year 1877, has not been satisfactory in a financial sense. Since the year 1869-70, when fair profits were realised, there has been a deficit every year, except 1871-72 and 1873-74. In 1876-77 the expenditure was Rs. 47,533 against a revenue of only Rs. 8,491. According to Colonel Beddome's report considerable reform is required in the management of the Forest.

THE Administration Reports of the Forest Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1876-77 have been lately submitted to, and reviewed by, the Secretary of State. His Lordship is of opinion that a great deal yet remains to be done in the Bombay Presidency in the reservation of forest areas, and desires that fuller particulars may be given in future reports as to what has already been accomplished in this respect and the bearings which the reserves have, with regard to situation and extent, to the general requirements of the country. It appears that, owing to the drought, the progress of demarcation was not carried on so rapidly as in former years. 2,142 square miles were added to the reserves in the Northern and Southern Divisions; but, at the same time, 1,794 acres in Sind were lost to the Forest Department owing to the excess of diluvium over alluvium. The extent of the reserves in Sind amounts to 243,325 acres or 536·4 square miles, but it does not appear from the reports what extent has been reserved in the rest of the Presidency. The net receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 3,94,333, being Rs. 70,193 less than was realised in the previous year. This was partly owing to decreased receipts; mainly to increased expenditure. The forests were extensively made use of during the season for the purpose of pasturage, and the value of the cattle, whose lives were saved by this means during the period of drought, was considerable. In reviewing the proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department (Forests) for April 1877, the Secretary of State makes the following important remarks:—"The subject of firewood plantations in the Madras Presidency is one of considerable importance, and, as railways are extended, the question of how to provide an adequate amount of fuel in order to meet the increased demand for it that will necessarily arise, owing to the absence, so far as is at present known, of any workable coal deposits in Southern India, must, sooner or later, engage the serious attention of your Government. The report contained in your proceedings refers to the state of the full reserves and plantations three years ago, and is therefore valueless as representing their present extent and conditions. . . The general question as to the extent of firewood reserves necessary to be maintained to meet the requirements of the Madras railways was fully considered by your Government in 1870. Directions were given . . . for considerable extensions to be made to the then existing reserves, and I desire to be informed how far the additions since made have kept pace with the increasing requirements of the country."

THE Secretary of State has lately forwarded to the Government of India an important memorandum written last February by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces for 1876. Attention is drawn to the remarks of the Commission respecting the employment of the vaccination establishments in general sanitary work. From former reports it appeared that this system had been inaugurated, and promised to work well, but no reference is made to it in the present report; and the Commission express regret that so extensive and active an agency should have been limited to carrying out one protective measure only. "Considering" (says the Commission) "the number of villages which must have been visited in the course of the year, it seems as if much real practical good might have been effected if the vaccination officers had looked at the dwellings of the people and their surroundings, as well as at the children, and had, by kindly advice and influence, directed the attention of the people to simple measures for improving their sanitary condition. The new system just introduced in the Bombay Presidency for rendering the vaccination department useful for general sanitary purposes would probably afford useful experience in this matter." The Commission also suggest that the gatherings of the people at fairs and festivals should be made occasions for special investigation into the local conditions attending the outbreaks of cholera. This is a matter which receives particular attention in the Madras Presidency, from which annual reports are furnished of the sanitary arrangements carried out at festivals. Another important subject dealt with by the memorandum of the Commission relates to the character and causes of Indian fevers. Diseases classed as fevers caused 66 per cent. of the total mortality of the Central Provinces in 1876; but the figures are believed to be too high, and show that other diseases are classed under the same head. Be that as it may, however, the reported fever death-rate for the provinces somewhat exceeded 2 per cent of the population. The highest rate was 27·27 per 1,000 in the Jubbulpore District; the lowest, 9·66 per 1,000, was registered in the Sambulpore district. The Secretary of State thinks that an enquiry into such matters as the local reasons for the low fever death-rate of this latter district might materially aid in the solution of the general question. On a former occasion the Commission called attention to the remarkable differences of death rates from fever in different registration districts, one of which, Sambulpore, had the lowest rate, with the object of ascertaining the causes of the difference. In the report under review, Dr. Townsend's views on this point are given. The lower rate at Sambulpore is attributed by him to differences in geological and meteorological elements, difference of races, &c. It appears that the fever mortality at Sambulpore is replaced by deaths from bowel complaints, but in whole facts, he considers, could only be arrived at by investigation on the spot through all seasons of the year. Upon this the Commission remark:—"Whether so long an enquiry would be necessary, we have no means of knowing, but the results, if such an investigation were undertaken, would throw a flood of light on the whole causation of Indian fevers, and the Commission can do no more than express an opinion as to its importance." On the whole, taking the facts as they are given, the Commission do not regard the report as a very hopeful one.

THE *Beacon*—We ventured on a very safe prediction some months ago which we are glad to say has been fulfilled in the most satisfactory manner. When Major Sandeman passed through Kurrachee on his way home in December last we foresaw that the trade between Kurrachee and the territories of the Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Lus-Beyla would very soon increase greatly. We were encouraged to make this prophetic announcement on the assurance which Major Sandeman expressed that his march through the whole of Beloochistan starting from Quettah would have a very pacific effect, partly the result of his interviews with the chiefs of Beloochistan but chiefly from the occupation of Quettah by our troops. We have practical evidence now of the beneficial effects produced by that occupation. Every day Kafilas of camels numbering from 50 to 170 are either arriving from the Khan's territories or leaving for them and Khorasan in Candahar The roads are now quite safe on marauders are lurking behind rocks waiting to rob and murder the defenceless traders. Merchants from all parts of Khelat and from Candahar may be seen riding their camels about Kurrachee withtheir attendants on two or three more camels, making their bargains and loading their Kafilas of camels with their purchases, in exchange for the merchandize they have brought with them. These native traders spend some months on the road on each journey and stop a few months in Kurrachee. They ride themselves on the Arabian camel a Dromedary, the hair a deep brown and long and a much better looking animal than the ordinary camel which is used merely as a beast of burden. These men seem to be very well-to-do and they are good Mussalmans, for they will, at the hour of evening prayer, dismount their camels, tie them to the gate of your compound if they happen to be passing at the same time, and quietly walk inside, throw down the praying cloth and repeat the evening prayer, without the remotest notion that they are trespassing. These are the men who can now pursue their trade without fear, and they are doing their utmost, apparently, to add to their business. We can, therefore, only see reasons for congratulatiug the Government of India for directing the occupation of Quettah; and we sincerely hope that the foolish advice of those who object to this prudent proceeding will not be followed.

THE following paragraph we take from the *China Mail* of the 3rd instant, which is of interest at the present moment:—"Considerable manœuvring appears to be going on between the British squadron and the three Russian men-of-war until lately lying at Yokohoma. The Audacious arrived at Yokohama on the evening of the 17th April, accompanied by the gun-vessel Magpie, raising the number of British men-of-war in that harbour to six. These with the three Russian war vessels, and the German corvette Augusta were, in fact, the only men-of-war at Yokohama at the time. On the evening of the 18th, or the day after the arrival of the Audacious, the British corvette Modesto and the sloop Egeria received sealed sailing orders and left the harbour on the following morning. Absolutely nothing is known as to their destination. The Shanghai-Nagasaki telegraph got out of working order shortly after their departure, and as the last telegrams that had reached Yokohama had announced the despatch of a force from India to Malta, and that 'the situation is generally considered less hopeful,' both the Russian and the English Admirals must have felt anything but comfortable. In a Yokohama contemporary of the 20th, one day later, we find a couple of significant paragraphs, the one that 'the departure of the Russian squadron has been postponed until to-morrow morning; its destination is now said to be Hiogo and Nagasaki,' and the other that 'H. M.'s S. Audacious was coaling all day yesterday and last night.' The three Russian corvettes, however, took their departure on the 21st, ostensibly for Kobe, and seem to have been pretty nearly followed out of the harbour by the Audacious and Magpie, whose destination was unannounced. Probably the British Admiral did not know it himself, beyond that it would be much about the same as that of the Russian vessels. The Audacious is not only the most powerful but the fastest vessel, with perhaps the exception of the despatch boat Vigilant, of the British squadron in these waters, and speed will be one of the greatest desiderata in taking care of the three Russian corvettes at Yokohama—any of whom are, we believe, pretty fast vessels—should war unfortunately ensue between the two countries."

THE Agra paper publishes the following letters reporting a melancholy state of things in the city and district around:—"Most distressing accounts of scarcity continue to be received from all parts of the district. The numbers now in receipt of relief from Government are on the increase. The bodies of unfortunate wretches who have succumbed to hunger and exposure are frequently reported to be seen lying on the roadside near the Fort station. All along the road between this and Muttra, starving emaciated specimens of humanity besiege the traveller and implore for alms; even in some parts of the cantonments the beggars are innumerable, mostly women with young children, all more or less debilitated. The Government, though having established pauper houses and started relief works, cannot help all classes of poor people, but only the low castes and common labourers; the gentler classes, some of whom are employed in public and private offices on small salaries, and others who carry on trade on a small scale, are not benefited. They must beg or rob, nor will any one lend them money above the level of their apparent means; besides having to appear in decent clothes, their expenses are doubled, and many have succumbed to the distress. If no steps are adopted for their support, many no doubt will yet become victims to the sad calamity." The same paper publishes the following letter, dated Lucknow, May 17: "Most unfavourable accounts are reported from the districts regarding the condition of the poor. Distress still prevails to a considerable extent. The rubbee harvest was after all not plentiful, and what makes things worse for the population of Oudh, a large exportation is going on from here to the North-Western Provinces and Madras, and partly to Bengal. I witnessed a deplorable sight only the other day in one of the streets here. A woman had in her lap her son about ten years old, breathing his last through sheer starvation. This woman was driven into Lucknow from a village not far from this, and stated that the boy in her lap had not tasted food for a week. It was really a heartrending sight, but no help was near at hand. I am not aware of any relief works being opened near Lucknow; there may be some far off from here. During the great distress, when the prices of food grain rose to eight seers to the rupee, Raja Ameer Hassun Khan of Mahmoodabad came forward with his usual benevolence to alleviate the wants of the poverty stricken. He opened his purse and assisted the poor and helpless a great deal. I am not aware if any of the other talookdars imitated his example. Alarming distress prevails in the Province of Oudh. The people declare that they never experienced before such dire distress for food grain as they have now."

THE following is a literal translation of a General Order issued by General Kaufmann from Tashkend, as given in the Turki edition of the *Turkistan Gazette*, dated 1st January 1878: it is not found in the Russian edition of the same *Gazette*:—

"Whereas the Hindus illegally secure large amounts of interest by lending money to the people of Turkistan on leases of property; and whereas the inhabitants of the country, who are traders or cultivators of land, will be reduced to poverty and be ruined if this illicit practice is allowed to continue; and whereas innumerable pieces of land have come under the proprietorial possession of the Hindus because of the penury of the cultivators and their encumbrance under large debts, the Governor General's attention has been directed to put a stop to the losses thus sustained by the people, and the following orders, containing a number of articles, are recorded on the subject.

"Article I. No person of the Hindu class can purchase land or house property in the Turkistan territory, (and) no subject of Turkistan is at liberty to receive loans of money from, and to transfer land or house property in, an illegal manner to Hindus.

"Article II. Any Hindu who has come into proprietorix possession of any land, whether by succession, mortgage, or open purchase, should sell that property in the hands of the people of the country within six months.

"Article III. The Hindus are prohibited to obtain possession of land belonging to any person, either by lease or purchase.

"Article IV. The Mahommedan subjects of Turkistan are prohibited to sell any land or house property to Hindus through indirectness, *notwithstanding such a course may be warranted by the provisions of the law*. This is illegal even when a Hindu is placed in possession of the property by an agreement between the parties).

"Article V. If a Mahommedan be indebted to a Hindu and compelled to appear in the meeting, there to have property to his creditor in connection with the debt, he can now repurchase the property by paying through the authorities one-third of the price to the Hindu.

"Article VI. Mahommedans indebted for sums of money to the Hindus are hereby placed in confinement until such time as they repaid the amounts of their debts. This practice has been prohibited for the future.

"Article VII. The following articles belonging to the people of Turkistan will not be sold (under attachment) for debts due by them to the Hindu creditors:—Apparel for daily wearing; household articles in daily use; implements of trade; implements used in the cultivation of land; grain preserved as used for growing; articles cooked for eating; cotton; cotton-plant; cattle used in the cultivation of land, and domestic animals which are useful to a family, and the fodder and grass which be sufficient (or kept) for their eating. These articles of which the sale is prohibited are not only exempted (from attachment) for debts due to Hindus, but the implements used in cultivation and the attachment or sale of the implements of trade and seed grains is prohibited throughout Turkistan. Some Mahommedan traders of Turkistan give sums of money to Hindus, and through them lend the amounts under a disguise and under the name of the Hindus, and reap profits of their money by thus privately receiving interest from cultivators of land, and innumerable pieces of lands belonging to cultivators have come under the possession of the creditors on account of the indebtedness of the owners. The cultivators residing in Turkistan, who are thus indebted, are hereby permitted to procure the redemption of their lands and house property by taking account of the produce of the mortgaged and leased lands for the past years from the mortgagee and the lessee, and paying them the balance or differences of the price. But if they desire to sell their lands and houses, they should arrange among themselves to transfer the property to their own countrymen."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. GEELONG, Captain C. FRAZER, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs S Chambers and 2 infants, M Primrose, Mr Hill, and Mr Thomas.

For Brindisi.—Lady Johnstone, Mr Wm Johnstone, Captain Stiffe, Capt and Mrs Reynolds, Mr Fitzgerald, and Mr Raikes.

For Venice.—Mr C Tweedie and Mr Breslauer.

For Gibraltar.—V'deSergeo d'Souza, Mrs Castro, Mrs Almeida, and child.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and luxuriant beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Rozario & Co., Madras; T. Lyall & Sharreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal Towns. [ADVT.]

BOMBAY.

A GRAND DINNER.—We understand that His Highness the Mahsrajah of Kolapore was to give a grand dinner yesterday evening to all the Military and Civil residents of that station in honour of Her Majesty's birth-day.

WE understand that the recent accessions to the list of Honorary Members, Poona Detachment, B. V. R. C., are—Colonels Laughton and D. B. Young, Gerard Norman, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate, and G. T Giertzen, Esq., District Superintendent of Police.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 18th May, was 45 feet 4 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet 1 tenth.

THE serious charge preferred against Captain Thornton, of the Ship Ellen Bates, now in Kurrachee harbour, by a young sailor, named Henry Howarth, has been dismissed by the police. The complainant's witnessed had not seen anything themselves, they simply repeated what they had heard from the lad.

THE Sheristadar of Gondul has been convicted of taking illegal gratifications, and has been sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.—A Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances connected with the late fire on board the P. and O. S. S. China will be held at the Fort Police Court on Friday next, the 31st instant. Mr. John Gordon, the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed one of the assessors in the inquiry.

FALSE MEASURE OF CAPACITY.—A Hindoo grain dealer, named Dewjee Khetoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being convicted of having in his possession a false measure of capacity without any satisfactory reason, he being a retail dealer.

EVADING THE DRUG LICENCE.—A Hindoo shop-keeper named Ladooram Bhugwan, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee on being adjudged guilty of keeping a house for the sale and consumption of intoxicating drugs without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A wholesale liquor shopkeeper, named Bhiosjee Cooverjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee for selling less than one dozen quart bottles of spirituous liquors between sunset and sunrise, in contravention of his wholesale liquor licence.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Peter Johnson and Peter Millar, of the British Ship Tillian, and Peter Peterson, of the British Ship Anglo-Indian, were yesterday each sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships.

BREACH OF JAIL DISCIPLINE.—Crushna Wamoorjee, a peon in H. M.'s Common Jail, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with bringing into the said Jail, when on duty, a quantity of *biddees*, and also with conveying or attempting to convey out of the said Jail a letter from a prisoner, which letter was found concealed on the prisoner's person. The prisoner, on admitting the truth of the complaints, was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

A PATHAN, who was a passenger in the train on Sunday week from Kotree to Kurrachee, was suddenly taken ill and attempted to get out of the carriage while the train was in motion. He was prevented by the guard. The train was stopped, and the man was brought to Kurrachee. He is now lying in the Civil Hospital undergoing medical treatment.—*Beacon.*

ON Tuesday last 152 camels, in charge of 52 men, arrived in Kurrachee from the territories of the Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Lus Beyla, bringing wool, ghee, and other commodities. More than 100 camels left Kurrachee on Sunday and Monday week laden with valuable merchandize, consisting of piece goods, tea, iron, sugarcandy and a number of other articles. The destination of this kafila is Khorasan.—*Id.*

THE LATE MR. KRISHNA SHASTREE CHIPLUNKER.—A public meeting was held on Friday evening last at Poona, for the purpose of raising a fund and adopting measures to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Krishna Shastree Chiplunker. There was a very large assemblage of his admirers and friends, and the sum of Rs. 1,500 was subscribed on the spot. It was proposed to have a bust of the late Shastree, and that it should be placed in the Town Hall; but, in addition to this, a scholarship or prize in connection with the Poona College might be founded in his name, if sufficient funds are subscribed.—*Deccan Herald.*

FIRE ON MALABAR HILL.

THERE was a report in the Fort late last night that a serious fire had occurred on Malabar Hill, but we ascertained that the damage was confined to a cadjan shed for the workmen on the site of the new reservoir. The shed was completely destroyed. Fortunately there was no valuable property near enough to be affected.

THE ICE SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

We hear of a singular accident that took place during the voyage of the Ice Ship to Bombay. She was struck by lightning, which entered near the fore-rigging. It then went right down into the body of the ship, making a hole about 2 feet in diameter through the ice. In next took a circular direction, and melted about 30 tons of ice, and injured some of the beams, before it made its exit through the ship's quarter!

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. THESSALY.

THE s. s. Thessaly, Captain Harboard, will sail for Naples and Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, at 11 a.m. to-day, with the following passengers:—

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mr Morton	Mr George Read
Mrs Heckford	Mrs Davidson and two children.
Dr and Mrs Paske and child	

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant:—

Submitted letter, dated 17th May, from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., asking that they may be allowed to exchange the site granted to Mr. Cutler on No. 1 Block Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, for a site on Block No 4, facing Frere Road, and measuring 133 feet by 80 feet. Resolution:—the change of site is sanctioned.

Read the following Resolution of the Town Council, referred to the Trustees for report with Government memo., dated 14th May, resolved, "that the Corporation be recommended to make a grant of Rs. 8,000 towards the cost of constructing a magazine for the storage of gunpowder and other explosives, on the understanding that the Municipality receive their proportionate share of the rent for storage, the Corporation undertaking to bear their share of any loss that may result." It was proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot, "That the offer of the Municipality be accepted on the understanding that the proportionate share of the profits be paid after the deduction of all expenses, such as interest on the value of the land, cost of repairs, establishment, &c., and that the entire management be vested in the Trustees." It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Kittredge, that "as any such partnership as is proposed by the Municipality would be liable to lead to complications, the Trustees prefer themselves undertaking to carry out the building for the storage of explosive materials, with such help as Government may contribute, provided it is distinctly understood, that the proposed new magazine will be the only authorised place for the landing and storage of powder, &c., pending importation and removal into town under police regulations. On the amendment having been put to the meeting, there voted in favour of it Mr. Kittredge, Mr. Trevor, Captain Searle, Captain Kellock, Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidass, and Colonel Baker; and against it Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Mathew, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee. The amendment was therefore declared to be carried.

Read letter, dated 14th May, from the Acting Traffic Manager, submitting application made by Ramjee Dewjee, a firewood merchant, for a lease for 10 years of 83 3-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, at Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum. Resolution: sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, dated 13th May, sanctioning the lease of 275 5-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Estate to Maum Ally Meerally.

Government Resolution, dated 14th May, conveying the cordial thanks of Government to Mr. Corke, Assistant Master Attendant, and Mr. Volley, Harbour Master, for their services in connection with the Expeditionary Force which has just left India.

Pilotage statement week to 21st May:—

25	vessels piloted into harbour	
20	" " out of	"
6	" transported.	

DURBAR IN THE COUNCIL HALL, POONA.

THE usual Durbar in honour of the birthday of the Empress of India was held in the Council Hall on Saturday afternoon, Mr. S. H. Phillpots, Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, presiding. The Hall was very nicely arranged for the occasion, and was filled with Chiefs and Sirdars. About three hundred and fifty were present. The First Assistant Agent for Sirdars, Mr. Pattuck, Native Agent, received the various classes of Sirdars with all due honour. Mr. Phillpots arrived a little after five o'clock, and delivered an excellent Marathi speech, which was listened to with deep attention. He reminded all present that they had assembled to do honour to the Empress of India on her birthday; that the permanency of the Empire depended on the union that subsisted between the ruler and the ruled, and he hoped that the good feelings between these two classes might daily increase. He reminded them of the famine last year in many parts of India; a famine the evils of which had been much lessened by the liberality of Government and by private charity. He was especially glad to think of what the Native Chiefs and Sirdars had done to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken. He might mention here, he said, that Messrs. Balwantrao Shastree and Malagowkur, Khandarao Raste and Moro Ruchonath Dumdare had been created First Class Sirdars within the last year. Mr. Phillpots regretted to hear of the death of the Chief of Ramdurg, and of the young Foondanee. Two additional Sirdars had been appointed to take their places. Sixteen dresses of honour were distributed to the Sirdars by the Native Agent. After Mr. Phillpots's speech, the usual ceremony of presenting garlands and pan *sopari* was gone through, and Mr. Phillpots conversed with several of the Sirdars. Everything went off well under the superintendence of Mr. Pattuck, the Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. A body of armed police was formed as a guard of honour.—*Deccan Herald.*

VOLUNTEER PRIZE SHOOTING.

THE prize shooting of the B Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles commenced yesterday at the Colaba Butts, which have been kindly reserved for them for the first three days of this week. The conditions of the competitions and the nature of the prizes offered were stated in the *Gazette* on Saturday. The shooting yesterday was at 200, 500, and 800 yards, and the following were the scores:—

	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.
Pte. Hall	4233233333	29	3242343442	31
Pte. Warne	3233332333	28	3433334333	31
Sergt. Jefferies	2433232421	28	0434333233	27
" Holman	3433332324	29	0033424343	25
" Whitehead	3333223233	26	2003223444	25
Lieut. Thorpe	3400420332	21	2342042244	27
Qr. Mr. Sergt. Pearse	0203033333	16	0303230430	17
Corpl. Tickell	3432332434	26	0020003224	4
" Graves	2223333342	26	0023000	5
" Esau	3103033401	16	0203003100	6
L.-Corp. A. E. Cumming	4333134424	33	3200322342	18
Pte. Griffin	2433002232	21		
" Hawken	3303232023	18	0003200000	6
" Smith, S. N.	3303223220	19	0303243343	25
" VonGeyer	0330222227	17	0042033321	18
" Herbert	4332222220	19	0022234122	20
" Cumming, M. H.	2 0 2232234	24	0022332224	23
" Cumming, R. H.	3000000333	11	0202223002	13
" Martin	3202222323	19	0004340004	7
" Thornton	0002223330	15	0004003223	16
" Jennings	2242202233	21	0000002004	11
" Snow	2243322023	18	0000203000	5
" Headlam	0222322004	17	3322220430	20
" Sykes	2430042230	19	0020032300	10
" Pearse	0002040004	10	4004420200	10
" Barfield	0038203020	12	430 200403	16
" Henmann	2323232223	25	3342322444	33
Lt. Moorhouse	2323023423	24	0203000000	5
Lance Corpl. Snellgrove	3000003300	6	0020003000	5
Pte. Lyons	2333033223	23	3003432223	19
" Crankshaw	2340333203	20	0234343200	20
" Hamilton	4002423343	25	2224023002	17
" Yeats	2230023030	13	all misses.	0

	800 Yards.	Total.	Total at 200 yards.	Total at 500 Yards.	Grand Total
Pte Hall	4323383320	24	29	31	84
Pte Warne	0230323344	23	28	31	82
Sergt. Jefferies	0334443049	24	28	27	81
" Holman			29	25	
" Whitehead	0324202223	20	26	25	71
Lt. Thorpe	3200300000	7	27	27	40
Qr. Mr. Sergt. Pearse			16	17	
Corpl. Tickell			20	4	
" Graves	0000000000	0	20	5	31
" Esau	0000 (retd)	0	11	8	19
L.-Corpl. A. E. Cumming	2320042303	19	33	18	70
Pte. Griffin			21		
" Hawken			18	6	
" Smith S. N.			19	25	
" VonGeyer	0202303032	14	17	18	59
" Herbert	0000000023	5	19	20	44
" Cumming M. H.	0430322243	14	24	23	61
" R.H.	0000444003	12	21	13	36
" Martin	000000.000	0	21	7	28
" Thornton			15	16	
" Jennings			21	11	
" Snow			28	8	
" Headlam			17	30	
" Sykes	0000000000	0	19	10	37
" Pearse	0 0 0004320	9	10	10	29
" Barfield	0234040000	11	24	12	47
" Hennann	3002030304	15	25	30	70
Lieut. Moorhouse	2000000000	2	24	8	34
Lance Corpl. Snellgrove			6	5	11
Pte. Lyons	0000000000	0	23	19	42
" Crankshaw	0000000020	2	24	22	46
" Hamilton	0000400002	3	25	17	44
" Yeats	0000.0000	0	13	0	13

The last six on the list shot in the evening, when there was a high wind, and at 800 yards the light was not good.

The competition is not yet concluded, but none of those who have still to fire at the long range have any chance of interfering with the first four, as they stand at present, except Sergt. Holman and Lieut. Thorpe, who have scored 54 and 48 respectively at 200 and 500 yards.

The first four at present are:—Pte. Hall 84; Pte. War

to the state of the country, and to frame a scheme for increasing the army in time of war by the formation of reserves. It was the opinion of the War Minister that a levy of twenty-five per cent. of the young men of twenty years old would be sufficient to complete the field army to a war establishment, and at the same time to form strong reserves. And it was apparently the intention of the Government to raise the strength of the army in from seven to ten years (that is, from 1877 to 1880) to 2,000,000 trained soldiers.

To an Englishman, accustomed to consider the recruiting conditions of our own army, the difficulty of increasing the number of those willing to enlist in it, and the cost at which we maintain it, there seems something overwhelming, and almost incredible, in such enormous hosts as those under which the nations of the Continent groan. At one time it was the fashion of objectors to the cost of our own more modest forces to contrast the dearness of our troops with the cheapness of foreign armies. But the fact has, since then, come to be generally recognised that, though troops raised by general conscription seem cheap as an item in the Budget, they are extravagantly dear to the people. To withdraw systematically so great a proportion of the youngest and strongest and healthiest of the population from agriculture, the workshop, and the desk, is a tax the weight of which has never been realised, even in thought, in this country. It is well known that one of the prices which France paid for the greatness of Napoleon was the permanent reduction of the stature of her people. This represents in a striking form only one of the grave consequences of sending forth huge armies; yet it may be said of the great military powers of the Continent, at this particular stage of their civilisation, that the main end of the existence of each would seem to be, to bring a couple of million of soldiers into the field.

That nations can be found to submit to be thus hampered by their armaments, like knights sweating and stifling within their armour in an earlier time, is, I believe, mainly due to that demand for cession of territory from France to Germany, and for a vast fine in the shape of a war indemnity, with which their great conflict closed, while the other Powers seemed to regard without disapproval a measure which perpetuated causes of war. The result to France is that she is silently and resolutely preparing to recover her lost provinces, steadily holding aloof from all courses of action which might hinder her in seeking this end; and for Germany, that she is hampered in her policy at every great crisis by the knowledge that a watchful, revengeful, powerful enemy is biding her time. It is probable that popular opinion in other countries gives much less than its due weight to this fact, when it watches with such almost servile solicitude the oracular utterances of Prince Bismarck. The fruit of the example set by Germany is now seen in the impudent demand which Russia makes on ruined and prostrate Turkey for the 'war indemnity' which forms one of the most threatening dangers of the treaty of San Stefano, and which seems to assert in its most outrageous form the principle that the winner in these national suits, no matter whether an Antonio or a Shylock, shall always assess his own damages. Meanwhile France continues to arm, Germany cannot disarm, and all who choose to assume that they may quarrel, or be quarrelled with, by either, follow suit.

There is one feature in the case which is not without hope for the future. If the people of any of these countries could decide whether they would continue to furnish these annual contingents of their blood and brain to the military Moloch, or endeavour to come to some common agreement by which armaments might be reduced to a more reasonable level, it is hardly to be doubted that each would be ready to submit to considerable sacrifices, that, for such an alternative, Germany might even consent to part with conquered territory, and France (harder task) to abandon her hopes of revenge. But the question is never left to the people; more than this, the people in most forms but a small element in the considerations of those who decide it. When Prince Bismarck lately favoured a listening world with his views of a crisis out of which might come peace and development, or war and confusion, he did not so much base his policy on what might be good for Germans or Austrians or Russians, as on the delightful accord that subsisted between the related sovereigns, and on the remarkable change that had of late taken place in his own estimate of the social and moral qualities of Count Andrassy. The one article in the treaty of San Stefano which, more than any other, the Czar would deny the right of Europe to discuss, is that compulsory cession of his ally's territory which he piously deems due to the memory of his father. And it is obvious that this war upon Turkey has been precipitated because the Emperor of Germany is a very old man, and a policy much less favourable to such an enterprise may begin with his successor. Who shall say how much of our present difficulties we may owe not to the leaning of the German people, not to the views of German statesmen, but to the private prepossessions of the German Emperor? Thus the present Europe, 'the heir of all the ages,' is kept 'cabin'd, cribb'd, confined, bound in to saucy doubts and fears' because certain families have certain dynastic relations and interests and aspirations. Perhaps Europe may some day ask itself, whether such a state of things is reasonable and should continue—whether it is not thus paying too dear, even for Gortschakoffs and Bismarcks. Let us hope the day may come to us, sooner than it will, it can hardly be a happy one for the dynasties and their champions.

The vast territory of Russia, with its populations of, in round numbers, 85,000,000—European Russia containing 75 of these millions—is divided into fifteen military departments each with its own administrative bddies and its own commander. For the whole army thus comprised an elaborate system of administration exists, at least coextensive with the masses with which it deals. Thus the Council of War, the highest legislative and administrative authority in the Empire, has five consulting committees to assist its deliberations. The various departments of the staff—of training schools, of separate branches of the service—as engineers, artillery, and ordnance—are constituted as is usual in great armies, the feature chiefly notable as peculiar being the 'Irregular Troops Department.'

By the present law of recruiting, dated January 1874, all the male population, without distinction of class, are liable to military service. With the usual exceptions for certain professions, family exigencies, and physical disabilities, the whole of the youths attaining twenty years (700,000 in number lately) form the annual contingent, and they take their places in the active army or pass into the general reserves of the nation according to lot, the navy being manned from particular districts and trades.

The ordinary term of service is six years with the colours; but educational qualifications shorten, in proportion to their degree, this service, reducing it to only six months in the case of university and other first-class students. Many advantages of the same kind are also allowed to volunteers. The nine years' service in the Reserve, as in our own, is a permanent furlough, subject to summons for training or for war.

This active army and Reserve form, with part of the Cossacks and some regiments of foreigners, the regular army. The annual contingent for 1876 actually enrolled in this army more than 190,000 men, although the influence of the Crimean war is said to have been felt in that and the preceding year in the diminution of the levy, from the fewer births which took place twenty years before.

The regular troops of the field army comprise 648 battalions of infantry, including rifles, 228 squadrons, and 326 batteries. These are assembled for administrative purposes in divisions and brigades, the largest tactical and administrative unit of infantry and cavalry being the division, that of rifles, artillery, and engineers the brigade. On the war establishment the battalion of infantry is 840 rank and file, of rifles 720; the squadron 128 sabres, the battery 8 guns. The battalions are of five companies [one of which rifles]; thus the company is of 168 rank and file, the officers for which are a captain and three subalterns, being about the proportion in the German army.

The combatant forces of a division are twelve battalions [sixteen in the army of the Caucasus], six batteries, and a bolk [regiment] of Cossacks for the cavalry duties, which is stronger than the regular cavalry regiment—altogether about 10,000 infantry, 670 sabres, and 48 guns. A division of cavalry [three regular, one Cossack regiments] has about 2,200 sabres, and to it are attached two batteries of horse artillery of six guns each. Forty-eight of these infantry divisions, eight brigades of rifles, and eighteen cavalry divisions constitute, with artillery and engineers, the field army. Although the divisions of the Danube army have been formed into army corps, yet they have no distinct and permanent organisation as such; the general working has been by divisions, the cavalry divisions have acted separately, and the division may continue to be the highest tactical unit.

The Reserves appear to be of two kinds: first, part of the men who have already served with the colours, and who, in time of war only, are to be formed into 168 battalions and 56 batteries, which may be assembled in 14 infantry divisions. These reserve battalions are each of 900 rank and file, and are armed, equipped, and clothed as infantry of the line. They are mainly intended to follow the field army in second line, to guard communications, to act as Etappen troops, to hold conquered territory and captured forces, and to garrison certain parts of the Empire so as to free the field troops for service elsewhere.

The second kind is another part of the Reserve, which is to be formed into 199 infantry and rifle depot battalions corresponding to the number of active regiments, in order to keep the forces in the field complete in trained soldiers. These depot troops would amount to 260,000 officers and men, of whom 220,000 would be available for the field. Cavalry depots are established by forming a squadron from each regiment into brigades, to train horses and soldiers. Artillery and engineers take from this part of the Reserve are to be trained in the same way.

It will be observed that these forces are stated as 'to be' formed. As the system which is to creat them only became law four years ago, none of the conscripts under that law who entered the regular army can yet have passed into the Reserve, except those who, for educational qualifications, served for periods shorter than four years with the colours. The great masses of trained soldiers which figure in the preceding paragraphs belong, therefore, to a distant future, when Russia shall have enjoyed long years of peace. From the vast difference between her actual and her prospective forces we may judge at what cost her action has been precipitated, and may draw the inference that her haste has been due to the pressure of an opportunity which would not wait.

The Cossacks of the Don form by far the largest portion of the Cossacks of the army. Formed into polks, they supply the divisional cavalry to the infantry, contribute a regiment to each cavalry division, and form with the remainder a Cossack division. They also muster 22 batteries of artillery. Besides those, there is a Cossack reserve of 20,000 to 25,000 liable to war services. Other Cossack tribes form among them about 54 polks and 24 infantry battalions with 84 guns, mostly for frontier or home service. The Cossacks for the most part provide their own war equipment, and wear their well-known dress of loose tunic, baggy trousers stuffed into boots, grey great coat with a hood, and a fur or sheepskin cap.

The troops for duty in the interior include all troops intended for duty in garrisons and fortresses. Of these, 34 battalions are frontier battalions performing garrison duty in the military districts of Orenburg, and of Western and Eastern Siberia, and constitute, in conjunction with the Cossacks, the armed force of these districts; while those quartered in the Caucasus and Turkestan garrison the fortresses, and if necessary, co-operate with army in the field. The garrison infantry and artillery are exclusively for the defence of fortresses. Seventy government battalions act as police, guards, &c., in the capitals and other towns of their governments. One hundred and eleven Etappen detachments, and sixteen convoy detachments, stationed permanently along various military roads, chiefly those to Siberia, furnish escorts, lodging and subsistence to recruits and prisoners. The gendarmerie number 4,000 old soldiers. It is not likely that any of these garrison troops, or government battalions could be spared from their proper duties for the recruitment of the army.

It has always been found very difficult and perplexing to form an estimate of the actual forces of Russia. Accepting the organisation of the field army as complete, and counting only rank and file, its numbers at the beginning of the present war would have stood thus:—

Infantry	518,000
Cavalry	42,388

The cavalry depots, if complete, would supply a reserve of that arm of 2,300.

The 288 divisional batteries of the infantry would give 2,304 guns, those of the cavalry 216: total 2,520 field guns.

Of irregulars the Don Cossacks would supply, besides their contributions to the regular forces, 36,000: and the Cossacks of the Terek and the Kuban (who alone besides the Cossacks of the Don are available for operations in a European campaign), 42,000.

Of local troops there are, say—

Fortress infantry	100,000
Frontier infantry	37,000
Fortress artillery	38,000

which could scarcely be, in any degree, considered available for a campaign.

But it would be absurd to suppose that with such a population as Russia possesses her resources could be so easily exhausted.

Behind these stand the general levy, which includes all able for arms from 20 to 40 years old. The first call for these may be to form militia or reserve battalions to fill up the active ranks: the second for a distinct militia for defence only, to provide which orders have been lately issued. During the Crimean war, the government raised 566,000 of these, formed in 337 battalions, with, in all, 6 polks of Cossack cavalry: with the improved machinery now existing, and equal number could be raised in two or three months, and although these could not, without training, give direct support to the army, they would set free all trained forces for the field.

The mass of the nation being agricultural, and manufactures occupying a comparatively insignificant number, the rank and file are drawn chiefly from the peasantry. They are good-natured, simple-minded, obedient troops, cheerful and patient, somewhat stolid and, partly for that reason, incapable of panic, but perhaps rather deficient in dash. Such, I think, would be the verdict of all who saw them at the Alma, at Inkerman, and the Tchernaya.

The system of regimental transport is established for all arms. An infantry regiment of three battalions is accompanied by 15 ammunition wagons, 16 provision wagons, each company has one of each of these: the ammunition wagon contains 40 rounds per man, the provision wagon five days' rations of biscuit and salt, besides other stores and provisions for the same number of days. Besides these, the regiment has ten other wagons for its papers and accounts, implements, and hospital stores, officers have one baggage wagon per company, and there are two one-horse mess carts per company.

The intendance transport is organised to the extent required, on the mobilisation of the army. It is formed into divisions in each of which the number of carriages must not exceed 350.

There are 84 field hospitals, each providing for the reception of 30 officers and 600 men, or, in all, 2,520 officers and 50,400 men. The hospital attendants, train, and bearers for sick and wounded attached to these, number nearly 57,000 non-commissioned officers and privates. The supply of surgeons, however, is so inadequate, that each would have to take charge of 60 patients, and it is doubtful if many of these hospitals exist.

The soldier's daily ration in war consists of nearly half-a-pound of fresh meat or bacon—which is sometimes doubled on a campaign—between a quarter of a pint and half a pint of brandy, rather more than 2 lbs. of flour or 1½ lbs. of biscuits, ½ lb. of barley, and a little salt. Three days' supply of biscuit and salt they carry in their knapsacks, five days' rations of the same follow in their regimental wagons, and this eight days' supply is not used except in case of emergency: as a rule, rations of all kinds are issued from the supply columns attached to the division. The wagons of the country are chiefly relied on to furnish the transport, and the system for securing subsistence, so elaborately complete in the German army appears, in the Russian, to be still in a very rude condition

The Rifles, Grenadiers, and Guards are armed with the Berdan rifle, an excellent weapon which is to be introduced throughout the service, and reinforcements for the armies in Europe and Asia were supplied with it. Its calibre is ·42 inch, it is rifled in six grooves, weight of bullet 371 grains, charge 79 grains; it is sighted up to 1,350 yards. The rest of the field troops in Europe are armed with the Krinks, a converted muzzle-loader of high trajectory, badly finished and very inferior to the Snider; its calibre ·6, weight of bullet 562 grains, charge 77 grains. The Caucasian and Asiatic troops have the Carlé, a muzzle-loader converted into a needle-gun, inferior even to the Krinks. The local and other home troops are armed with muzzle-loading rifled and smooth-bores, to be replaced with better arms when the Berdan is issued to the field army.

The soldier carries 60 rounds of ammunition, the regimental carts 40 per man, and the reserve carts 60 more.

The field artillery is composed of 9-pounders, 4-pounders heavy and light, and 3-pounder mountain guns. Some are of bronze, some of steel, all breechloaders of the old Krupp pattern. The calibre of the 9-pounder is 4·2 inches, of the 4-pounders 3·42 inches, of the 3-pounders 3 inches. The divisional artillery brigades are composed of three 9-saunder batteries and three 4-pounder batteries. When army corps are formed the corps artillery is made up by taking batteries from the divisions. These guns must be of comparatively indifferent construction, for their ranges are absurdly short for modern artillery, 1,860 yards being given as the maximum.

It certainly would not appear to be the fault of the Government if Russian officers are not professionally well educated. The state begins their training at an early age in elementary military schools, the pupils in which are prepared for the cadet and war schools. Each military district has its cadet school, and from all of them an average of 700 students enter the army as officers every year. The war schools, three at St. Petersburg and one at Moscow, send annually about 400 officers to the infantry and 80 or 90 to the cavalry. The artillery and engineer schools are entered either through the other military schools or by passing an examination: their best pupils are appointed to the artillery and engineers; the others who qualify, to the line. There is a staff academy corresponding in design of our Staff College, and artillery and engineer academies for carrying instruction higher in those branches of the service. Besides these there are schools for military law, for military drawing, for topography, for the training of hospital dressers, of schoolmasters, and finally of professors and instructors for the military colleges. No army *seems* to provide better for professional instruction; but a great number of officers are appointed, especially to the army of the Caucasus, who do not participate in those advantages, and it is to be remembred that the system was not in operation when those who are now generals could have been subject to its influence, and it therefore offers no contradiction of the many imputations we heard lately of inefficiency in the higher ranks.

The Russians are copying Prussian tactics in their main features of company columns and an extended firing line. Their fighting formation is a line of groups of skirmishers, four men in each group, with supports and reserves; and such a line may be either extended till the groups reach the limit of forty paces apart, or closed to not less than six paces apart; and the parts of such a line need not be uniform, but so varied as to adapt the troops to the features of the ground. This skirmish line is always followed by part of the same company [unless the whole company is extended] as support. When the whole company is extended, other companies of the same battalion form the supports. In attacking, few skirmishers are extended at first, which are gradually reinforced to requisite strength during the advance. The supports follow in companies either entire or broken up, according to the extent of the line and the nature of the ground.

The instructions for the Russian field manœuvres are fairly level with the military science of the time, and they grapple sensibly with the most important problem of minor tactics offered in these days, namely, how to form troops for the attack of an enemy in position. Defence is comparatively easy; there is of course plenty of scope for judgment in placing troops to defend ground, but it is not difficult to do this fairly well, and even troops with small training and little power of manœuvring may be formidable on the defensive. But for a successful attack it is necessary not only that the arrangement of the troops shall be good, but that they shall have recieved that through training in the art of a regulated advance under rifle fire over all sorts of ground, which can alone give them confidence in themselves and in each other. Now from all that has been related of the Russian attacks in practice, as at Plevna, it would appear that, however good their theory of istruction, officers and men have been far too sparingly exercised in this most essential particular.

Of the divisions of her regular army Russia has already brought more than two-thirds into the field in the two theatres of war. The remainder have probably enough to do in maintaining order in Poland, Finland, St. Petersburg and Moscow, and securing the communications of the army of the Caucasus. Vastness of space is of itself a serious obstacle to the efficiency of the troops occupying it; the absence of large towns causes them to be split up and scattered in numerous small barracks which must be guarded, and a great force is thus frittered away under conditions by no means favourable to exercise or discipline.

Such is the Russian army, the product of a still but half-civilised state ruled by one autocratic chief, incapable of seeing more for himself than one ordinary mortal can see, and to deceive whom is the interest of many. The organization, vast in promise, is somewhat disappointing in fulfilment, as if the result of a great ambition inspiring a small capacity: the enormous levies, frequently non-existent except on paper, are imperfectly trained, the officers seem in many respects to belong to a former epoch, and the stupendous trains of artilery are also of a character behind the time. Let us pass to a power which is reputed to have made [while the hard lesson of the Sadowa campaign was still fresh] greater sacrifices to improve her army, and with greater results, than any other nation in Europe.

(To be continued.)

CEYLON.—An American traveller, who paid a visit recently to Kandy, says in a letter to the *New York Times*:—"Comparatively few strangers come to this pleasant spot, which is 1,800ft. above sea level, the great majority of tourists contenting themselves with a peep at Colombo and Point de Galle. There is a curious mixture of races here, albeit the population of Kandy is less than 20,000. There are the native Cingalese, with their hair tied 'woman fashion: in knots at the back of their heads, and when you add to this coiffure their long earrings, like petticoats, their white jackets, and generally beardless faces, it is always easy to distinguish the sexes. A youth who pretends to wait at table is altogether so feminine in appearance that I am inclined to address him as 'Mary' and I am certain he could pass for a quadroon maiden of 20 without the slightest difficulty. You find scores and scores like him in strolling through the town. On the other hand many of the Cingalese are heavily bearded and are hairy as baboons. The ordinary native wears nothing above his waist. It is only when he has employment out of the common rank or his caste requires it that he consents to don a jacket or wrap his shoulders in muslin or other white material. Then there are Indians or Hindoos in considerable number and variety, the most numerous being the Tamils from the southern part of the peninsula. A stranger relies mainly upon dress and hair cutting to distinguish between natives and Tamils, but the old resident looks only at the physiognomy. There is a numerous body known as Moormen, a sort of Oriental Israelite, and supposed by some to belong to the lost tribes. They are shrewd traders, and much of the petty commerce of the island is in their hands. There are other varieties of dark-skinned people, not to be comprehended in a visit such as I am making, and therefore I shall not attempt their study. Of Europeans or people of European origin there are two great classes—the English who have come here to make money or administer the government, and the Portuguese half-castes, descended from the original settlers. The latter, of course, are distinguished from the natives as readily as chalk from butter, but it is not so easy with the Portuguese, for they are quite as dark as Hindoos or Cingalese. Considerable business is in the hands of the Portuguese, and many of them are in government employ, but generally in subordinate positions. Kandy is the centre of the coffee coltore of Ceylon. Coffee from Ceylon finds its way to the United States, and some of our products are returned here, but not enough to balance the account. The natives wear few clothes, and the little they have is generally of native or Indian make. Cotton goods from both England and America find a market here, the former for native and the latter generally for foreign wear. I am told that the readier English, when their insular prejudices are overcome, prefer the American to the British cottons on account of their superior firmness and their ability to endure washing. American picks, shovels, and other tools are used, and I have heard them highly praised. American weighing apparatus is popular here, and one firm admits having sold in one year more American scales than it had previously sold of all English scales in more than a dozen years. I have heard many inquiries for American goods of various kinds, from shovels up to steam-engines, and from wagons down to pack-saddles. The market is not a large one and only a limited quantity of our products can be sold, and, therefore, manufacturers should not look for an enormous business in Ceylon. But within certain limits the island offer a good field for any enterprising man to work. Since coming here I have read in a Ceylon paper an account of the persistent efforts which the Americans are now making for foreign trade, and lamenting their success in securing many of the markets formerly controlled by the English. The writer urges Britons to be patriotic and buy only of their countrymen, and declares that the colonies of Great Britain should not be invaded by outside merchants. His preaching will have little effect provided the Americans can furnish better and cheaper goods than the English, and certainly they are doing so in most cases that have come under my observation. But nearly every merchant in the East orders through his parent house, his agent or his correspondent in London or Liverpool—generally the former—and if what he wants cannot be found in London, there is danger that the order will go to an English rival. If American manufacturers established an agency in London where their goods could be found in stock much of the trade that we lost at the time of our civil war might be regained, and at the same time we might create a trade in new articles of manufacture which have come into existence in the last 15 years.

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MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

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" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0
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Per Im. Galls.	7 10	8 0
" Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

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CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts	Rs.	A.	2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0		50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

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